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WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP			DEWITTE, CONRAD J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Best Available Copy

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/047,213	ARNOLD ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Conrad J. DeWitte	2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**Period for Reply****A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 January 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 9-29 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 January 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). 4 .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is more than 150 words long.

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- Page 2, line 4: Applicants used “it is very difficult to effectively view” not “it is very difficult to effectively view them.”
- Page 6, line 28: Applicants used “bus 100” not “bus 110”
- Page 7, line 7: Applicants used “System 110” not “System 100”
- Page 9, line 7: Applicants used “removes the excess <TD> and <TD> tags” not “removes the excess <TD> and </TD> tags”

Appropriate correction is required.

3. The use of the trademarks YAHOO, IA ALBUM, MGI PHOTOSUITE, and POCKETPHOTO has been noted in this application. They should be capitalized wherever they appear and be accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner that might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

4. Throughout the specification, Applicants fail to properly identify the copyright material that is subject to the Copyright Notice at the beginning of the specification. The Copyright Notice must be placed adjacent to the copyright material, and therefore the notice may appear at any appropriate portion of the patent application disclosure. 37 C.F.R. § 1.71(d); *see also*

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M.P.E.P. § 608.01(v). Further, The content of the notice must be limited to only those elements required by law. For example, “©1983 John Doe”(17 U.S.C. 401) would be properly limited, and under current statutes, a legally sufficient notice of copyright respectively. Thus, Applicant’s placement of “(Copyright Yahoo)” on page 9, line 5 of the specification is insufficient notice in light of 37 C.F.R. § 1.71(d). Appropriate correction to the specification is required.

Drawings

5. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference signs not mentioned in the description: 120, 240, 216. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference signs in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-3 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Nicolas et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,593,944 B1.

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. §

102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention “by another,” or by an appropriate showing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131.

8. Regarding claim 1, Nicolas et al. discloses a hand-held computer device, comprising a processor, forming a part of the handheld computer (Fig. 5, element 101); a display coupled to the processor forming a part of the handheld computer, the display having resolution of MxN pixels (col. 8, lines 8-9; Fig. 5, element 105); a browser program running on the processor that facilitates retrieving and viewing of a web page on the display (col. 11, lines 45-51), the web page having a size greater than MxN (col. 11, lines 22-27); the browser having associated program code for transcoding the web page to a format adapted to the display (col. 11, lines 27-33).

9. Regarding claim 2, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the associated program code comprises a browser plug-in. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

10. Regarding claim 3, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the associated program code comprises code that generates a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display. Col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100.

11. Regarding claim 16, Nicolas et al. discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a hand-held computer device with display having resolution of MxN, comprising: determining if the web page contains multiple frames; and if the web page contains multiple frames, generating a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display. Col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100.

12. Regarding claim 17, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. Col. 11, lines 45-51.

13. Regarding claim 18, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

14. Regarding claim 19, Nicolas et al. further discloses an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. Col. 11, lines 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

15. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Buckley et al., U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. 2003/0135649 A1.

16. Regarding claim 20, Buckley et al. discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a hand-held computer device with display having resolution of MxN, comprising: determining if the web page contains an image; and if the web page contains an image, compressing the image to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0006-0007.

17. Regarding claim 21, Buckley et al. further discloses that the image has size and pixel depth, and wherein compressing comprises reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. ¶ 0006-0007.

18. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Robotham et al., U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. 2002/0015042 A1.

19. Regarding claim 20, Robotham et al. discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a hand-held computer device with display having resolution of MxN, comprising:

determining if the web page contains an image; and if the web page contains an image, compressing the image to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0015.

20. Regarding claim 21, Robotham et al. further discloses that the image has size and pixel depth, and wherein compressing comprises reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. ¶ 0015.

21. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Farouk, U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. 2003/0009567 A1.

22. Regarding claim 25, Farouk discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a handheld computer device with display having resolution of MxN, comprising: determining if the web page contains multiple columns; and if the web page contains multiple columns, converting the multiple columns into a singlecolumn for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0104, 0111.

23. Regarding claim 26, Farouk further discloses that the converting comprises removing redundant table definition tags. ¶ 0104, 0111.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

24. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

25. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Robotham et al., U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. 2002/0015042 A1.

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26. Regarding claim 4, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the associated program code comprises code that compresses an image to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. However, Robotham et al. does disclose this feature. ¶ 0030. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Robotham et al. because both disclosures attempt to solve the problem of displaying an image on a PDA. *See* Nicolas et al., col. 1, lines 9-12; Robotham et al., ¶ 0002.

27. Regarding claim 5, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the image has size and pixel depth, and wherein the associated program code comprises code compresses the image by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. However, Robotham et al. does disclose the image has size and pixel depth (¶ 0068), and wherein the associated program code comprises code compresses the image by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth (¶ 0002, 0004).

28. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Farouk.

29. Regarding claim 6, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the associated program code comprises code that converts multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. However, Farouk does disclose this feature. ¶ 104, 111. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Farouk because Nicolas et al. and Farouk both discuss improving the display of images on a PDA. *See* Nicolas, col. 1, lines 9-12; Farouk, ¶ 0004.

30. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of Buckley et al., and Farouk.

Nicolas et al. discloses that the associated program code comprises code that generates a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display. Col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100. However, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the associated program code comprises code that compresses images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display; and converts multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. Buckley et al. discloses that the associated program code comprises code that compresses images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0006. Farouk discloses that the associated program code comprises code that converts multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0104, 0111. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Farouk, for the same reasons as given in the rejection of claims 4-5, supra. It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Buckley et al. because both disclosures present methods for displaying images (such as a web page) on the small display of a PDA. *See* Nicolas et al., col. 1, lines 9-12; Buckley et al., ¶ 0003.

31. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of Robotham et al., and Farouk.

Nicolas et al. discloses that the associated program code comprises code that generates a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display. Col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100. However, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose

that the associated program code comprises code that compresses images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display; and converts multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. Robotham et al. discloses that the associated program code comprises code that compresses images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0030. Farouk discloses that the associated program code comprises code that converts multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0104, 0111. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Farouk, for the same reasons as given in the rejection of claims 4-5, *supra*. It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al. and Robotham et al. because both disclosures attempt to solve the problem of displaying an image on a PDA. *See* Nicolas et al., col. 1, lines 9-12; Robotham et al., ¶ 0002.

32. Claims 9-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al., further in view of Buckley et al. and Farouk.

33. Regarding claim 9, Nicolas et al. discloses a hand-held computer device, comprising: a processor, forming a part of the handheld computer (Fig. 5, element 101); a display coupled to the processor forming a part of the handheld computer, the display having resolution of MxN pixels (col. 8, lines 8-9; Fig. 5, element 105); a browser program running on the processor that facilitates retrieving and viewing of a web page on the display (col. 11, lines 45-51), the web page having a size greater than MxN (col. 11, lines 22-27); the browser having associated program code in the form of a browser plug-in for transcoding the web page to a format adapted to the display (col. 11, lines 27-33) by: generating a menu of frames from the web page to permit

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a user to select a desired frame for display by selecting frame titles as menu selections (col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100).

Nicolas et al. does not disclose compressing an image to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display, wherein the image has size and pixel depth, by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth; and converting multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display by removing redundant table definition tags. Buckley et al. discloses compressing an image to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display, wherein the image has size and pixel depth, by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. ¶ 0006-0007. Farouk discloses converting multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display by removing redundant table definition tags. ¶ 0104, 0111. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al., Buckley et al., and Farouk for the reasons given above.

34. Regarding claim 10, Nicolas et al. discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a hand-held computer device with display having resolution of MxN, comprising: determining if the web page contains multiple frames, and if so generating a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display (col. 16, line 62 – col. 17, line 4). However, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose determining if the web page contains any images, and if so compressing the images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display; and determining if the web page contains multiple columns, and if so converting the multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. Buckley et al. does disclose determining if the web page contains any images, and if so compressing the images to a

size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0006-0007. Farouk does disclose determining if the web page contains multiple columns, and if so converting the multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0104-0111.

35. Regarding claim 11, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the image has size and pixel depth, and wherein the compressing comprises reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. Buckley et al. does disclose this feature. ¶ 0006-0007.

36. Regarding claim 12, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the converting comprises removing redundant table definition tags. However, Farouk does disclose this feature. ¶ 0104, 0111.

37. Regarding claim 13, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. Col. 8, line 50.

38. Regarding claim 14, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

39. Regarding claim 15, Nicolas et al. further discloses an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. Col. 1, lines 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

40. Claims 9-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nicolas et al., further in view of Robotham et al. and Farouk.

41. Regarding claim 9, Nicolas et al. discloses a hand-held computer device, comprising: a processor, forming a part of the handheld computer (Fig. 5, element 101); a display coupled to the processor forming a part of the handheld computer, the display having resolution of MxN

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pixels (col. 8, lines 8-9; Fig. 5, element 105); a browser program running on the processor that facilitates retrieving and viewing of a web page on the display (col. 11, lines 45-51), the web page having a size greater than $M \times N$ (col. 11, lines 22-27); the browser having associated program code in the form of a browser plug-in for transcoding the web page to a format adapted to the display (col. 11, lines 27-33) by: generating a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display by selecting frame titles as menu selections (col. 12, lines 45-60; col. 13, lines 10-19; Fig. 7, element 100).

Nicolas et al. does not disclose compressing an image to a size suitable for display on the $M \times N$ resolution display, wherein the image has size and pixel depth, by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth; and converting multiple columns into a single column for display on the $M \times N$ resolution display by removing redundant table definition tags. Robotham et al. discloses compressing an image to a size suitable for display on the $M \times N$ resolution display, wherein the image has size and pixel depth, by reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. ¶ 0030. Farouk discloses converting multiple columns into a single column for display on the $M \times N$ resolution display by removing redundant table definition tags. ¶ 0104, 0111. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Nicolas et al., Robotham et al., and Farouk for the reasons given above.

42. Regarding claim 10, Nicolas et al. discloses a method of transcoding a web page within a hand-held computer device with display having resolution of $M \times N$, comprising: determining if the web page contains multiple frames, and if so generating a menu of frames from the web page to permit a user to select a desired frame for display (col. 16, line 62 – col. 17, line 4). However,

Nicolas et al. fails to disclose determining if the web page contains any images, and if so compressing the images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display; and determining if the web page contains multiple columns, and if so converting the multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. Robotham et al. does disclose determining if the web page contains any images, and if so compressing the images to a size suitable for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0015. Farouk does disclose determining if the web page contains multiple columns, and if so converting the multiple columns into a single column for display on the MxN resolution display. ¶ 0104-0111.

43. Regarding claim 11, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the image has size and pixel depth, and wherein the compressing comprises reducing the image's size and reducing the image's pixel depth. Robotham et al. does disclose this feature. ¶ 0015.

44. Regarding claim 12, Nicolas et al. fails to disclose that the converting comprises removing redundant table definition tags. However, Farouk does disclose this feature. ¶ 0104, 0111.

45. Regarding claim 13, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. Col. 8, line 50.

46. Regarding claim 14, Nicolas et al. further discloses that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

47. Regarding claim 15, Nicolas et al. further discloses an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. Col. 1, lines 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

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48. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buckley et al. as applied to claims 20-21 above, and further in view of Nicolas et al.

49. Regarding claim 22, Buckley et al. fails to disclose that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 8, line 50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Buckley et al. and Nicolas et al. for the reasons given above.

50. Regarding claim 23, Buckley et al. fails to disclose that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

51. Regarding claim 24, Buckley et al. fails to disclose an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, line 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

52. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robotham et al. as applied to claims 20-21 above, and further in view of Nicolas et al.

53. Regarding claim 22, Robotham et al. fails to disclose that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 8, line 50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Robotham et al. and Nicolas et al. for the reasons given above.

54. Regarding claim 23, Robotham et al. fails to disclose that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

55. Regarding claim 24, Robotham et al. fails to disclose an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, line 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

56. Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farouk as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Nicolas et al.

57. Regarding claim 27, Farouk fails to disclose that the method is carried out in a browser program operating on a processor residing in the hand-held computer device. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 8, line 50. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Farouk and Nicolas et al. for the reasons given above.

58. Regarding claim 28, Farouk fails to disclose that the method is carried out in one or more browser plug-in programs. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, lines 48-51.

59. Regarding claim 29, Farouk fails to disclose an electronic storage medium storing instructions that, when executed on a programmed processor forming a part of a hand-held computer, carries out the method. However, Nicolas et al. does disclose this feature. Col. 11, lines 46-67; Fig. 5, elements 102, 103, 104.

Conclusion

60. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- Bunney et al., U.S. Pat. No. US006564217B2 (disclosing a data communication system that transmits the selected contents and menu into the network for delivery to the client computer)
- Jacobsen et al., U.S. Pat. No. US006559825B2 (disclosing a display system for wireless a pager)
- Jamtagaard et al., U.S. Pat. No. US006430624B1 (disclosing an intelligent harvesting and navigation system and method)
- Kraus et al., U.S. Pat. No. US006266684B1 (disclosing creating and saving multi-frame web pages)
- Fraenkel et al., U.S. Pat. No. US006151622A (disclosing a method and system for portably enabling view synchronization over the world-wide web using frame hierarchies)
- Allport, U.S. Pat. No. US006104334A (disclosing a portable internet-enabled controller and information browser for consumer devices)
- Kanevsky, U.S. Pat. No. US006300947B1 (disclosing a display screen and window size related web page adaptation system)
- Ricard, U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. US 20020191031A1 (disclosing an image navigating browser for large image and small window size applications)

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- Bunney et al., U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. US 20020059244A1 (disclosing a data communication system)
- Ishigaki, U.S. Pub. Appl'n No. 2001/0046886 A1 (disclosing an e-mail handling method for a portable telephone and a portable telephone using said handling method)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Conrad J. DeWitte whose telephone number is (703) 305-8626.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Mancuso can be reached on (703) 305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

CJD

JOSEPH MANCUSO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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